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COMMUNITY REPORT
St. George, Utah

A STUDY FOR THE
OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION

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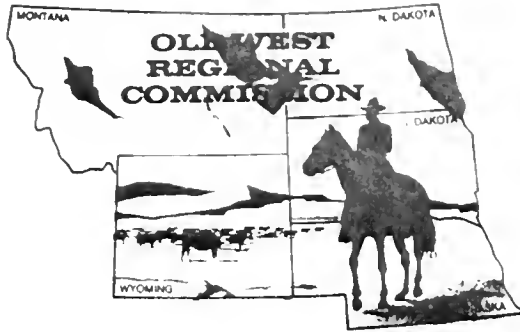
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Construction Worker Profile

COMMUNITY REPORT



A STUDY PREPARED FOR THE
OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
BY
MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC
DECEMBER 1975



The Old West Region Commission is a Federal-State partnership designed to solve regional economic problems and stimulate orderly economic growth in the states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. Established in 1972 under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, it is one of seven identical Commissions throughout the country engaged in formulating and carrying out coordinated action plans for regional economic development.

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January 5, 1976

Ms. Jeannette Studer
Old West Regional Commission
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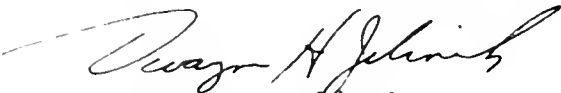
Dear Ms. Studer:

Enclosed is the Community Report for St. George, Utah. St. George is one of the pre-impact communities included in the study to help us learn, by comparison with the currently affected and post-impact communities, something of the differences among communities that can be attributed to the presence of large construction forces, and to determine some characteristics and attitudes of the populations of communities facing construction of large-scale energy-related facilities in the near future.

Mountain West is particularly appreciative of the cooperative spirit with which community leaders and the citizens of St. George worked with our field researchers. We hope that the enclosed information will be useful to many researchers and concerned citizens. If we can be of further help in explaining our procedures or results, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC.


Dwayne H. Jelinek
President

DFJ:st

Encl.

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THE CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE STUDY

The CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE was conducted for the Old West Regional Commission to study the socio-economic consequences of the construction of large energy-related facilities. The emphasis of the study was on the collection of primary data, and three distinct efforts were required.

- A **Household Survey** was conducted which consisted of door-to-door interviews with 1432 households in nine western communities which have been affected, are being affected, or will be affected by large energy-related construction projects. The purpose of the household survey was to determine household and labor force characteristics, commuting patterns, residential preferences, social integration, household expenditures, satisfaction with community services, and attitudes of residents about both the projects and their community. Respondents to the household survey included residents who lived in the community prior to the construction project(s) and, in the case of currently affected communities, newcomer construction workers and other newcomers. For the post-impact communities, a sample of all residents was interviewed.
- A **Project Survey** was undertaken which consisted of distributing and collecting short self-administered questionnaires to construction workers at 14 major construction sites in eight western states. A total of 3168 responses was obtained which indicated workers' characteristics with respect to household composition, place of residence, previous residence, and occupation.
- A **Community Survey**, during which three social scientists lived for a time in three of the Household Survey communities, and conducted structured, in-depth interviews with households and less structured interviews with institutional representatives, was the third activity of the study. The purpose of this procedure was to determine some of the construction period impacts on the personal lives of community residents and on the communities' institutions, and also to observe both individual and institutional response to those impacts.

The results of the study are summarized in 10 documents.

I. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: FINAL REPORT

Purpose: To provide a detailed account of the purpose, method, and results of the study. Emphasis is placed on generalizations supported by the data with special attention to the applicability of the results to the planning and impact assessment processes.

II. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: SUMMARY REPORT

Purpose: To make the objectives and principal findings of the study easily accessible to the nontechnical reader.

III. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: COMMUNITY REPORTS

- A. Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming
- B. Forsyth and Colstrip, Montana
- C. Center, North Dakota
- D. Langdon, North Dakota
- E. Conrad, Montana
- F. Killdeer, North Dakota
- G. St. George, Utah

Purpose: To prepare seven distinct community reports containing descriptions of the Household Survey findings for individual communities and summaries of information from the Project Survey on projects relevant to each. Due to the proximity of Rock Springs to Green River and of Forsyth to Colstrip, the community reports for each of these pairs of communities were combined in single volumes under the assumption that anyone interested in one would be interested in the other.

IV. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA

Purpose: To document the methodology, procedures, and results of the study so that the basic data can be used by other researchers. The entire data set is described in detail as are the procedures for obtaining the data on tape, punched cards, or hard copy.

Distribution of Publications:

The documents described above are available on request from:

Old West Regional Commission, 1730 "K" Street, N.W., Suite 426, Washington, D.C. 20006

Distribution of Data:

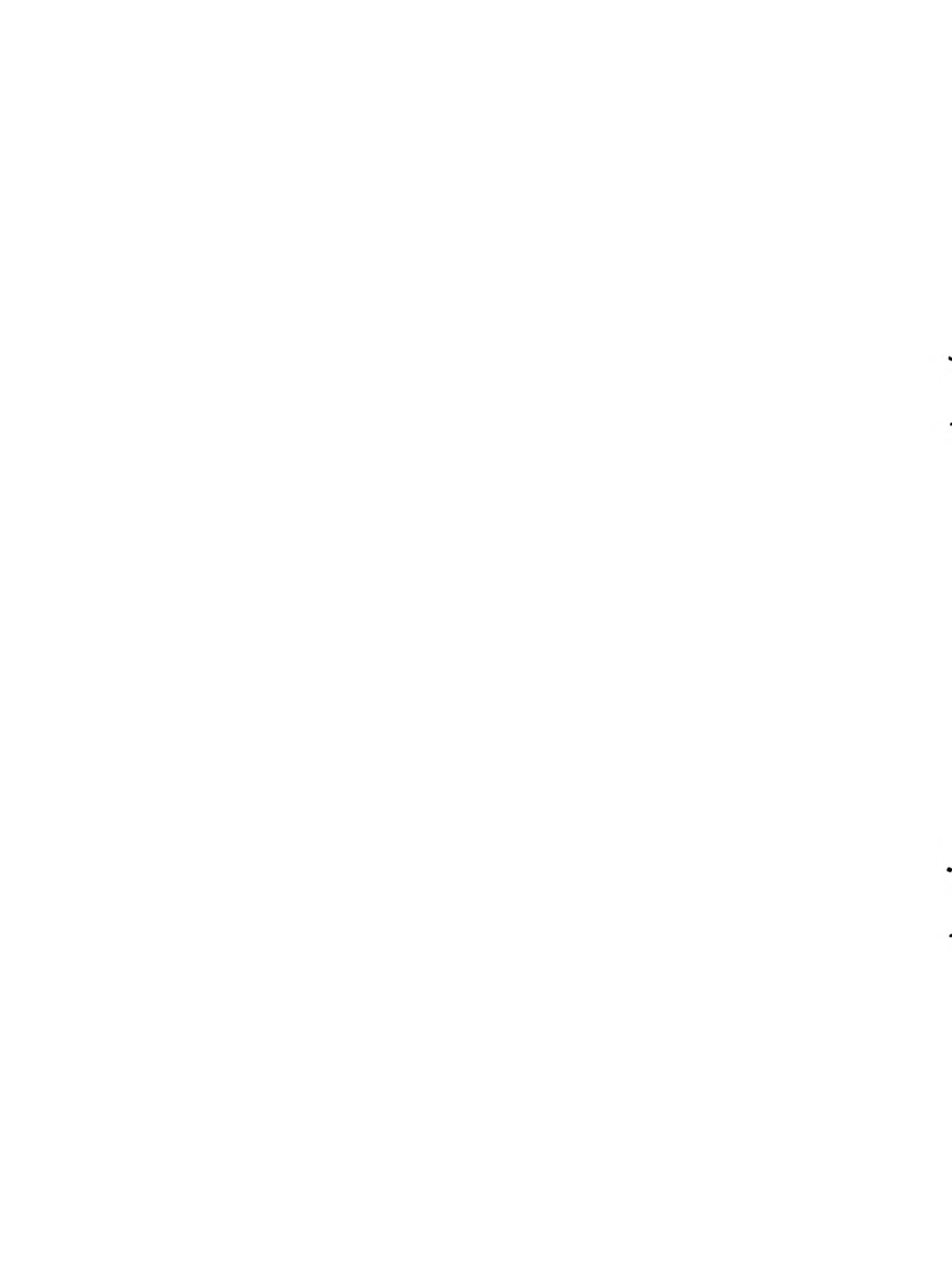
The procedures for the distribution of data are described in the USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Questions about these procedures may be directed to:

Ms. Jeannette Studer, Old West Regional Commission, Fratt Building, Suite 306A,
Billings, Montana 59101, (406) 245-6711, Ext. 6665, OR

Ms. Jan Barringer, Mountain West Research, Inc., 123 E. University Drive, Suite 219,
Tempe, Arizona 85281, (602) 968-7991.

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I. INTRODUCTION

St. George, Utah, in extreme southwestern Utah, is the largest town in Washington County. Its estimated 1975 population was 11,000 people. It was settled by Mormon pioneers in the 1860's, has since become an important Mormon center, and has increasingly attracted retired Mormons from California and other western states because of its pleasant climate and its significance as a religious center. The city of St. George controls most of the water resources in Washington County and owns and operates its own electricity generating and distribution system. To provide for its own future energy requirements, it plans (with a number of power companies) to construct the Warner Valley Electrical Power Plant--a 500 MW coal-fired plant--and the Warner Valley reservoir. Since the city will not need the electricity generated by the plant for some time, it will sell the power to Los Angeles until it is required locally.

St. George is apparently a well-organized town with strong pro-growth leadership. It has recently developed an 80-acre industrial park to attract new industry, and it is exploiting its tourism potential fully with 700 motel rooms, 25 cafes and restaurants, and extensive publicity.

II. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

St. George was one of two pre-impact communities selected for study in the CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE. It was assumed that there would be no project-associated newcomers in the pre-impact communities and, therefore, the same interview form was used for all respondents. The intent was to determine the character of the communities before they felt construction project impacts, and to compare data for these communities with those for currently affected and post-impact communities to determine what, if any, changes occur during and after the construction of large energy-related projects. A copy of the Household Survey form is included in the Appendix.

The Household Survey was conducted with 91 households in St. George during June and July, 1975. There were about 2850 households in the town, so it was divided into clusters of about 30 households each, and an interview was conducted with one household in each cluster, resulting in a 3.2 percent sample. The sampling plan and results, field procedures, data handling and analysis, and the household survey questionnaire are explained in greater detail in CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USERS' GUIDE TO THE DATA. Also included in that document are procedures for obtaining the entire data set.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
OF ST. GEORGE, UTAH

A. FAMILY SIZE AND MARITAL STATUS

Average family size for St. George residents was significantly larger than for Utah or the United States; it was in fact larger than that for the residents of any other study community except Center, North Dakota. Table 1 compares family sizes for St. George, Killdeer, Utah, and the United States.

TABLE 1
FAMILY SIZE COMPARISONS
ST. GEORGE, KILLDEER, UTAH, AND THE UNITED STATES^a

<u>Place</u>	<u>Average Number or Persons per Family</u>
Pre-impact communities: St. George, Utah	4.10
Killdeer, N.D.	2.93
Utah	3.87 ^b
United States	3.57 ^b

^aFor the purposes of this report, a family is composed of a head of household and other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Spouses and children were the only relatives of the head included in the St. George and Killdeer data, but the state and U.S. figures include all relatives who are household members. All families included at least two persons.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-1628.

About 65 percent of all the households interviewed in St. George included children of the household head. Using the family characteristics obtained in the survey, for every

100 families in St. George, the numbers of children in each age group shown in Table 2 could be expected.

TABLE 2
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN VARIOUS
 AGE CATEGORIES (FOR EACH 100 FAMILIES)
 ST. GEORGE, UTAH

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Average Number of Children</u>
Under 5	40
5-11	74
12-14	22
15-17	38
18-19	17
20-24	16
25 or over	5
TOTAL	212

As shown in the table, there would be an average of 212 children for every 100 families in St. George, or 2.1 children per family.

Only 7.7 percent of all households in St. George were one person households. This is a much smaller proportion than the U.S. average--19 percent of households in the United States are one-person households.¹ Most (71.4 percent) of the one person households in St. George were headed by older persons (over 65), and all of these people were retired. Table 3 shows the distribution of households by size of household for St. George and the United States.

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 8.

TABLE 3

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD
ST. GEORGE AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Size of Household</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>	
	<u>St. George</u>	<u>United States^b</u>
One person	7.7	19.1
Two persons	29.7	30.8
Three persons	14.3	17.1
Four persons	16.5	15.6
Five persons	6.6	9.3
Six persons	14.3	4.4
Seven or more persons	11.0	3.8
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

As the table above shows, a much smaller proportion of St. George's population than of the U.S. population lived in one or two person households, and a much larger proportion lived in households of six persons or more.

Fifty percent of the households interviewed in St. George included four or more persons. Most household heads were married (87.9 percent), 11 percent were widowed or divorced, and 1.1 percent had never married.

B. AGE

St. George's population was quite young: only one other study community, Center, North Dakota, had a population with a median age close to that for St. George. The median age for persons included in the Household Survey in St. George was 21.06, and the median age in Center

was 19.32.² Table 4 compares the median age for the population of St. George with that for Killdeer (the other pre-impact community), Utah, and the United States.

TABLE 4
MEDIAN AGE COMPARISONS
ST. GEORGE, KILLDEER, UTAH,
AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Place</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
St. George	21.06
Killdeer	35.25
Utah	23.10 ^a
United States	28.10 ^a

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-310.

Table 5 compares age distribution of household heads in St. George, Killdeer, and the United States. The table also provides more evidence that St. George's population was rather young. Nearly 57 percent of the household heads were under 45 and this helps explain the large average family size for the town.

The relative youth of the population is surprising in light of the fact that a rather high proportion of the population was retired (21 percent of household heads). Since 37 percent of the retired persons in St. George lived in one person households, it must be assumed that nonretired households were exceptionally large.

²These figures are median ages for all members of households surveyed in these communities.

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
ST. GEORGE, KILLDEER, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>		
	<u>St. George</u>	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>United States</u>
14-24	11.1	4.5	8.4
25-34	22.2	12.0	20.5
35-44	23.4	19.4	16.8
45-64	24.5	22.5	34.5
65 or over	18.8	41.9	19.9
TOTALS ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Table 6 compares age distribution of the total populations of St. George, Killdeer, and the United States.

TABLE 6

AGE DISTRIBUTION
ST. GEORGE, KILLDEER, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>		
	<u>St. George</u>	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>United States^b</u>
Under 15	32.1	24.3	28.4
15-19	15.0	10.3	9.4
20-24	9.2	4.3	8.1
25-34	13.0	10.3	12.2
35-44	9.8	13.0	11.4
45-54	6.9	6.5	11.5
55-64	5.8	10.8	9.1
65 or over	8.1	20.5	9.9
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-263.

C. EDUCATION

Respondents to the Household Survey in St. George had higher educational attainments than respondents in any other study community. This is not surprising given the fact that Utah's population had higher educational attainments than did the population of any other state included in the study. It is interesting that the other pre-impact community, Killdeer, showed the lowest educational attainments of any study community. Table 7 compares educational attainments of the populations of St. George, Killdeer, Utah, and the United States.

These findings help explain the difference in response to anticipated growth made by the citizens of St. George and Killdeer. It is frequently those with more formal education who recognize the advantages of town planning when faced with the possibility of rapid change. It is generally these same people who have the professional and managerial capabilities with which to plan for (or to discourage) growth. In St. George, where the construction of a power plant is imminent, the town leaders seemed to be participating actively in determining what development occurs in the area. The city controls all of the water in the county, and owns its own electricity generating and distribution system. This degree of control has not been observed for any other study community. St. George residents had higher educational attainments than did the residents of any other study community. It must be noted that St. George's population was unusual in several ways, and until these characteristics are controlled for, the relationship between educational level of the population and planning capability cannot be tested. Nevertheless, the educational attainment data are consistent with the hypothesis that the higher the educational attainments of the population, the more likely it is that the town will plan for growth. Table 8 compares the educational attainments of the household heads in St. George and Killdeer with those of the household heads in the United States as a whole. Household heads in St. George had more formal education than either of the other populations.

TABLE 7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS
(HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)
ST. GEORGE, KILLDEER, UTAH, AND THE UNITED STATES^a

Highest Educational Level Completed	Percentage of Residents			
	St. George	Killdeer	Utah ^c	United States
Less than High School Graduation	19.3	47.4	32.7	47.7
High School Graduate	28.7	31.0	35.9	31.1
Some College	24.0	9.5	17.4	10.6
College Graduate	11.7	6.9	7.6	6.1
Some Graduate School	3.5	1.7	6.4	4.6
Advanced Degree	9.9	2.6		
Vocational-Technical School	2.9	0.9	—	—
TOTAL ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aEducational attainments for household heads and spouses in St. George and Killdeer are presented. Data for the United States and Utah are presented for persons 25 and over only. Because of the method of data analysis for the Household Survey, it was not possible to present data for persons 25 and over only. Some household heads and spouses were under 25, but none listed his/her occupation as "student," and so all were assumed to have completed their educations. As a result of the procedure of including only household heads and spouses in this analysis, some household members over 25 (6 persons in St. George, 2 persons in Killdeer) were left out of the community data presented here.

^bTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^cSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 1-493, 1-494.

TABLE 8

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
ST. GEORGE, KILLDEER, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Highest Educational Level Completed</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>		
	<u>St. George</u>	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>United States^b</u>
Less than High School Graduation	15.4	56.1	39.1
High School Graduate (4 years)	28.6	21.2	32.7
Some College	22.0	9.1	13.1
College Graduate	11.0	6.1	} 15.1
Some Graduate School	4.4	1.5	
Advanced Degree	13.2	4.5	
Vocational-Technical School	5.5	1.5	---
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 7.

D. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Two (2.2 percent) of the heads of households interviewed for the Household Survey in St. George were unemployed. About 21 percent were retired. Table 9 shows employment by occupation for employed St. George residents.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONS OF ST. GEORGE HOUSEHOLD HEADS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>
Professional, technical, kindred	15.4
Managerial	11.0
Sales	7.7
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred	13.2
Clerical and kindred	2.2
Operatives except transport	2.2
Transport equipment operatives	5.5
Laborers, except farm	5.5
Farmers, farm foremen, farm laborers	6.6
Service workers, except private households	7.7
Retired	20.8
Unemployed	2.2
TOTAL	100.0

Of the employed household heads in St. George, the largest proportion (17.4 percent) was employed in professional and educational services. Table 10 shows the distribution of employed household heads by industry.

Nearly 27 percent of the spouses of household heads in St. George had jobs outside the home, and 28.6 percent of the respondent households included other workers besides spouses. This figure for labor force participation of spouses is similar to those for residents of the post-impact communities, the other pre-impact community, and the long time residents of the currently affected communities. However, in St. George, a higher degree of labor force participation among other household members (particularly sons or daughters of heads) was observed than for any other study community.

TABLE 10
 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS
 ST. GEORGE, UTAH^a

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Employed Household Heads</u>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	10.1
Construction	14.5
Manufacturing	2.9
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	8.7
Wholesale Trade	7.2
Retail Trade	14.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	5.8
Personal Services	4.3
Health and Recreation	4.3
Professional and Educational Services	17.4
Public Administration	10.1
TOTAL^b	100.0

^aRetired and unemployed persons were not included.

^bTotal may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Those spouses who worked outside the home most frequently worked in professional or technical occupations. Table 11 shows the occupation distribution of working spouses.

TABLE 11
OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED SPOUSES^a
ST. GEORGE, UTAH

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percentage of Working Spouses</u>
Professional, technical	28.6
Managerial	14.3
Sales	9.5
Clerical	23.8
Service Workers	23.8
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>

^aSpouses reporting "housewife" as their occupation were not included.

Spouses working outside the home in St. George most frequently were employed in the retail trade industry. Table 12 shows the distribution by industry of working spouses.

TABLE 12
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED SPOUSES
ST. GEORGE, UTAH

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Working Spouses</u>
Retail Trade	42.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	14.3
Health and Recreation	9.5
Professional and Educational Services	28.6
Public Administration	<u>4.8</u>
TOTAL ^a	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

E. INCOME

Median income for St. George residents was higher than that of the population of Killdeer, the other pre-impact community, and that of the U.S. population. In fact, it was surprisingly high considering the number of retired people who lived in St. George. Retired persons usually have incomes which are lower than those of the general population. Median income in 1975 for St. George was \$11,923³; in Killdeer, the median income was \$7,900; and the median for the United States in 1973 was \$10,512⁴. Table 13 shows the income distribution among households in St. George and the United States.

TABLE 13
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
ST. GEORGE AND THE UNITED STATES

Income Category	Percentage of Households	
	St. George	United States ^c
Less than \$4,000	5.5	17.5
\$4,000 - \$5,999	8.8	10.4
\$6,000 - \$7,999	7.7	9.9
\$8,000 - \$9,999	12.1	9.7
\$10,000 - \$11,999	14.3	9.7
\$12,000 - \$14,999 ^a	20.9	12.9
\$15,000 - \$24,999	20.9	22.1
\$25,000 and over ^a	5.5	7.8
No Response	4.4	---
TOTAL ^b	100.0	100.0

^aIncome data for the Household Survey were collected for \$2000 intervals. These categories do not match published U.S. Census income categories exactly. The \$12,000-\$14,999 category is a census category which corresponds to the \$12,000-\$13,999 category in the Household Survey. The \$25,000 and over category is a census category which corresponds to nine household survey categories including incomes of \$24,999 and over.

^bTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^cSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

³Median income for St. George is for those households reporting incomes. Those not answering the household income question were not included.

⁴U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 1.

Respondents in St. George were asked questions about their household expenditures, how much they spent on various goods and services, and how much of their spending was done locally (within St. George). The ratio of total household expenditures and savings to gross household income was .68 in St. George. The income unaccounted for is composed of personal income taxes, social security taxes, other payroll deductions not included as expenditures, and any underestimation of expenditures by the respondent. The ratio of local to total expenditures (exclusive of savings) was .57 in St. George. In other words, somewhat more than half of St. George residents' household expenditures were made locally. This is not too surprising, since smaller communities rarely provide a great range of goods and services from which to choose. St. George is close to Las Vegas and to southern California, and it is probable that many of its residents reserved certain expenditures (especially major ones) for those areas, where the range of goods and services far exceeds that available in St. George. Table 14 shows average household expenditures by category.

TABLE 14

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY
ST. GEORGE, UTAH

<u>Expenditure Category</u>	<u>Average Monthly Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Local Monthly Expenditures</u>
Housing	\$ 114.62	\$ 114.62
Utilities	62.53	--- b
Automobile Payments and Service	101.70	73.59
Insurance and Medical	60.98	11.64
Groceries	143.27	98.22
Amusement, Travel and Other	111.56	60.17
TOTAL ^a	\$ 632.21	\$ 361.50

^a Adding the means for the individual expenditure categories together will not result in the totals shown. The totals shown are means calculated from ungrouped data and are therefore more accurate than means derived by adding the individual means.

^b Utilities expenditures were assumed to be nonlocal.

IV. RESIDENTS' PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA

Respondents in St. George were asked about their plans for staying in the area. Responses to this question by St. George residents were not greatly different from those made by residents of Killdeer, North Dakota, the other pre-impact community. The main difference was that St. George residents indicated plans to settle in the area less frequently than did Killdeer residents. They were also fairly similar to responses by long time residents in most of the currently affected communities. Table 15 compares responses to this question by St. George and Killdeer residents.

TABLE 15
PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA
ST. GEORGE AND KILLDEER RESIDENTS

<u>Plans</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>	
	<u>St. George</u>	<u>Killdeer</u>
Settle down here	67.0	77.6
Leave immediately	2.2	---
Stay as long as work is available	20.9	16.4
Uncertain	5.5	4.5
Leave at retirement	4.4	1.5
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Answers to the question about plans for staying in the area did not differ significantly among residents of the post- and pre-impact communities and long time residents of the currently affected communities. It appears then, that original residents of these communities, while some of them may have been unhappy about the presence of construction projects, were not so unhappy as to break their community ties and leave. By far the majority of these residents indicated that they planned to settle down in the area.

V. COMMUNITY INTEGRATION

All respondents to the Household Survey were asked where they met their best friends in the area. Respondents were asked to rank sources of social contact in terms of their importance. In St. George, as in Killdeer, respondents most frequently ranked church first (42.7 percent of respondents). Neighborhood was the second most frequently mentioned as the most important source of friends (18.7 percent of respondents). Work was ranked first as a source of friends by only 8 percent of the respondents.

When the top three sources of social contact for St. George residents were combined, the pattern changed only slightly. "Work" emerged as a somewhat more important source of social contact. Respondents still relied most heavily on church and neighborhood for social contact, with work and school being the next most important sources of social contact. Table 16 shows level of reliance on various sources of social contact by St. George and Killdeer Residents.

TABLE 16

SOURCES OF SOCIAL CONTACT
ST. GEORGE AND KILLDEER RESIDENTS^a

<u>Source of Social Contact</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>	
	<u>St. George</u>	<u>Killdeer</u>
Work	34.7	19.7
Church	68.0	53.0
Bars	1.3	9.1
Clubs and Community Activities	21.3	39.4
Recreation	14.7	19.7
Relatives	17.3	33.3
Neighborhood	53.3	53.0
School	24.0	26.4
Other	12.0	12.1

^a Respondents were asked to list the three most important sources of social contacts, so percentages add to more than 100.0.

Responses to this question by St. George respondents were different from the responses by residents of the other study communities. The degree of reliance on church for social contact in St. George was much higher than in any other community. There was significant reliance on work for social contact, but not as much as in the other large study communities. Overall, however, responses in St. George were similar to those by long time residents in the larger study communities. In fact, responses to the question about social contact appeared, from data collected for this study, to vary according to size of community more than according to any other variable, including community status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected. Responses to the question by Killdeer and Center, North Dakota respondents resembled each other fairly closely, and these were the only two study communities with populations of less than 1000. Responses by residents of Conrad and Forsyth, Montana and Langdon, North Dakota also resembled one another closely, and these communities have small populations (ranging in size from 2700 people to 4000). Answers to this question by St. George residents and by Green River, Rock Springs, and Colstrip long time residents differed significantly from those in the smaller communities, one major difference being that respondents in the larger communities and in Colstrip relied more heavily on work for social contact than did residents of the smaller communities. It appears then, that community status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected influences the socializing patterns of residents less than does its size.

VI. SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES

Respondents to the Household Survey were asked to indicate the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction they felt with many community facilities, including law enforcement, fire protection, utilities, garbage collection, streets and roads, medical services, entertainment, shopping facilities, schools, and housing. The data on respondents' satisfaction with services can be compared with the data collected on capital facilities, presented in the Appendix, in order to determine whether respondents' perceptions of the adequacy of services accord with an objective evaluation of service and facilities. This can provide a measure of the respondents' satisfaction with living in the community.

In St. George, respondents were generally satisfied with community services. There was only one service (streets and roads) for which a majority of respondents indicated dissatisfaction. According to capital facilities data,

Most services were adequate for the present population, but there were inadequacies in police protection, schools, and solid waste disposal facilities. Yet a majority of St. George respondents indicated satisfaction with all services investigated for the capital facilities section.

When satisfaction with services in St. George is compared with satisfaction with services in Killdeer, the other pre-impact community, the levels of satisfaction for both towns are found to be similar. That is, they are higher than for long time residents and newcomers in all currently affected communities, and generally the same as for residents of the post-impact communities.

Table 17 shows percentages of St. George residents indicating satisfaction or dissatisfaction with community services.

Responses to the questions on satisfaction with services were analyzed according to household income, occupation of household head, and education of head. No significant differences in responses were observed according to any of these variables.

TABLE 17
 SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY FACILITIES
 ST. GEORGE RESIDENTS^a

<u>Service</u>		<u>Percentage of St. George Residents</u>
Law Enforcement:	Satisfied	79.1
	Dissatisfied (or No Service) ^b	12.1
Fire Protection:	Satisfied	84.6
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	6.6
Water:	Satisfied	95.6
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	3.3
Sewer:	Satisfied	87.9
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	8.8
Garbage Collection:	Satisfied	93.4
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	4.4
Streets and Roads:	Satisfied	38.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	57.3
Medical Services:	Satisfied	74.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	18.7
Entertainment:	Satisfied	64.8
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	25.3
Shopping:	Satisfied	64.8
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	29.7
Schools:	Satisfied	80.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	7.8
Housing Availability:	Satisfied	57.8
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	33.3
Housing Quality:	Satisfied	78.9
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	14.4

^a Totals of "satisfied" and "dissatisfied" categories will not usually add to 100.0 percent because some respondents answered "uncertain", and those percentages are not included in this table.

^b The category "No Service" was included with "Dissatisfied" because frequently the respondent indicated there was no service for a category when in fact that service was provided. It was felt that this was a measure of dissatisfaction in those cases because the service would have to be fairly poor for the respondent not to know it was being provided.

VII. HOUSING PREFERENCES

A majority of St. George residents (78 percent) owned or were buying their homes. The rest (22 percent) were renters. Most respondents (76.8 percent) lived in single family homes. Table 18 shows the distribution of households among housing types.

TABLE 18

TYPE OF DWELLING LIVED IN
ST. GEORGE RESIDENTS

<u>Dwelling Type</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>
Single Family: 2 bedrooms	20.3
3 bedrooms	39.1
4 bedrooms	13.0
5 bedrooms	2.9
Other	1.4
Duplex, Townhouse, Condominium	7.2
Apartment	7.2
Mobile Home	8.7
TOTAL ^a	100.0

^aTotal may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Most respondents (78 percent) were satisfied with the dwellings in which they were living. Half of the dissatisfied respondents lived in single family houses, and half lived in either apartments, townhouses, duplexes, or mobile homes. All dissatisfied respondents said that they preferred "other single family" housing. Four out of five apartment dwellers and the same proportion of duplex or townhouse dwellers were dissatisfied with their present homes. When dissatisfied respondents were asked why they were not living in their preferred type of housing, 44 percent said the preferred housing was too expensive, 33 percent were actually in the process of moving, 11 percent

were new to the community, and the rest said that what they wanted was not available or that they preferred not to move.

VIII. EXPECTATIONS OF RESIDENTS ABOUT EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

Respondents in the pre-impact communities were asked whether they expected their communities to change with the coming of the projects proposed for their areas, and, if so, in what ways. In St. George, nearly all respondents (96 percent) expected the community to change. When asked in what ways they expected the community to change, respondents gave a wide variety of answers. Those answers for which a positive or negative value could not be readily assigned were given a neutral classification. Eighty-four percent of the respondents to this question gave neutral responses, most of which had to do with population growth. The most frequently given neutral response was "increase in population" mentioned by 41.2 percent of the respondents. Forty percent of the respondents gave positive answers to this question, most of them dealing with expected increases in the adequacy of community facilities and services and the housing supply. The most frequently given positive response was "increase in commercial services," given by 14 percent of the respondents. Another 15 percent of the respondents gave negative answers to this question.⁵ Most of these responses dealt with air pollution and expected inadequacies in community facilities. The most frequently given negative response was "air pollution" (8.2 percent of respondents). No significant differences in types of responses were observed for various age, income, and educational attainment groups.

Residents of pre-impact communities were also asked whether they felt the effects of the expected projects would be good or bad for the community. In St. George, 63.7 percent of the respondents felt that the effects would be good, 15.4 percent felt the effects would be bad, and 20.9 percent gave no opinion. These responses were analyzed according to age and education of household head and according to household income, and no significant differences were noted. Respondents were asked their reasons for thinking the projects' effects would be good or bad. Of those who felt the effects would be good, 34 percent gave increased job opportunities as the reason, and 22 percent mentioned

⁵ Respondents were encouraged to mention more than one expectation of change, so percentages add to more than 100.0.

financial benefits. Of those respondents who felt the effects of the proposed projects would be bad, 36 percent mentioned air pollution, and 28.5 percent were against community growth.

St. George residents obviously felt differently than Killdeer residents did about the energy development which will be occurring in their area. Most St. George respondents seem to think the town will benefit from the project, while most Killdeer residents feel the proposed gasification plant construction would be bad for the town. This is understandable, since Killdeer is so small, and very small communities are usually ill prepared to deal with growth of such magnitude that their populations would be multiplied many times over. Small communities rarely have the financial and professional resources necessary to maintain orderly community growth in the face of immense industrial development. Most St. George residents, on the other hand, appeared to be looking forward to the development of the Warner Valley power plant. St. George's population was about 11,000 people (compared with 615 for Killdeer), and town leadership appeared to be well organized and prepared to deal with the effects of growth. St. George's population is well educated and probably includes a sufficient proportion of persons with professional, technical, and managerial abilities to be able to deal effectively with energy development-associated growth.

APPENDIX

A. CAPITAL FACILITIES: ST. GEORGE, UTAH

Water

The exact population served by the St. George water system is unknown as the city owned system is used by St. George and some surrounding communities. Water from the system is used for both rural and urban needs. The population served may be as high as 18,000 (the estimated county population) but is probably closer to 15,000. The reported peak daily usage for the summer of 1974 was a flow of 14 cubic feet per second which, if sustained over an entire day, would be 9 million gallons per day. However, another source cited a 1974 peak demand figure of 4.3 million gallons per day. Water supply comes from multiple wells and springs. The city has drilled six new wells in the last 18 months either for use, exploration, or assessment of potential supply. The city has currently exhausted its state permits which are required for such drilling as both permitted flows and total volumes of water withdrawn from tapped sources are state regulated. There is considerable seasonal fluctuation in flow from currently tapped sources, but at an assumed average flow of 20 cubic feet per second the yearly water supply for the system is 14,476 acre feet. The system has no treatment plant, the water meeting U.S. public health standards after only chlorination. The multiple tank water storage capacity is estimated at 7 million gallons. At minimal flow the available daily supply is 10.4 million gallons per day. At maximum flow, it is 17.4 million gallons per day. This is more than adequate to meet the recommended standard of 450 gallons per day per capita plus 15 percent. The distribution system is in good condition and is well maintained. There are no immediate plans for expansion of the system.

Sanitary Sewer

The sanitary sewage system serves both St. George and Santa Clara, with an estimated combined population of 15,000. The capacity of the treatment plant with its new addition is reported to be 5 million gallons per day or 330 gallons per day per capita, well in excess of the recommended standard of a maximum daily flow of 168 gallons per capita. The collection system is in good condition, and the sewage treatment meets state standards. The city is currently extending the system to serve new areas of town.

Sanitary Landfill

The sanitary landfill currently used by St. George and the surrounding communities is an open dump which probably does not meet standards. The exact population served by the site is not known, but 14 or 15 collection vehicles regularly dump there. The minimum estimated population served is 15,000. The capacity of the site is not known. The area already utilized covers approximately 10-12 acres and there is considerable area for expansion. The refuse is dumped at the top of the ridge, burned and/or salvaged and then pushed over the side of the ridge onto the slope of a large ravine.

Police Department

The St. George City Police Department serves a population of between 13,000 and 14,000. The department has 1 chief, 2 sergeants, 9 patrolmen, and an estimated 12 reserves. The department has recently introduced a one-car-per-person policy and has 12 vehicles. The office space is not known, but the department has recently moved from its old and cramped quarters into a new wing of City Hall. The current offices are seen as temporary until a new city/county law enforcement center can be constructed at the site of the new jail, which is now under construction. Based on national averages of 1.5 policemen per 1000 population, the St. George force should have 21 men, and is therefore understaffed by 9 officers. The 12 reserves may be adequate to fill the gap, but the permanent staff of the department should probably be expanded even without any population growth in St. George. Other than continued training, recruitment of new patrolmen to meet the needs of the increasing population and the new facilities mentioned above, no plans for expansion have been made.

Fire Department

The fire department of St. George is entirely volunteer and serves a population of about 13,000. The city has a Class 6 rating within city limits and a Class 10 rating outside city limits, rather poor for a city of this size.

Schools

The St. George city schools, which are part of the Washington County School District, serve a population of about 13,000. There are two elementary schools with grades

K-6, a junior high (7-9), and a high school (10-12) in the system, all of which are in good condition. Table A-1 shows student enrollment, student-teacher, and student-classroom ratios for 1974-75.

TABLE A-1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AND CAPACITIES
ST. GEORGE, UTAH

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Students Per Teacher</u>	<u>Students Per Classroom</u>
Western Elementary	K-6	772	29.7	51.5
Eastern Elementary	K-6	934	28.3	37.4
Junior High School	7-9	762	22.4	36.3
Dixie High School	10-12	711	22.2	29.6

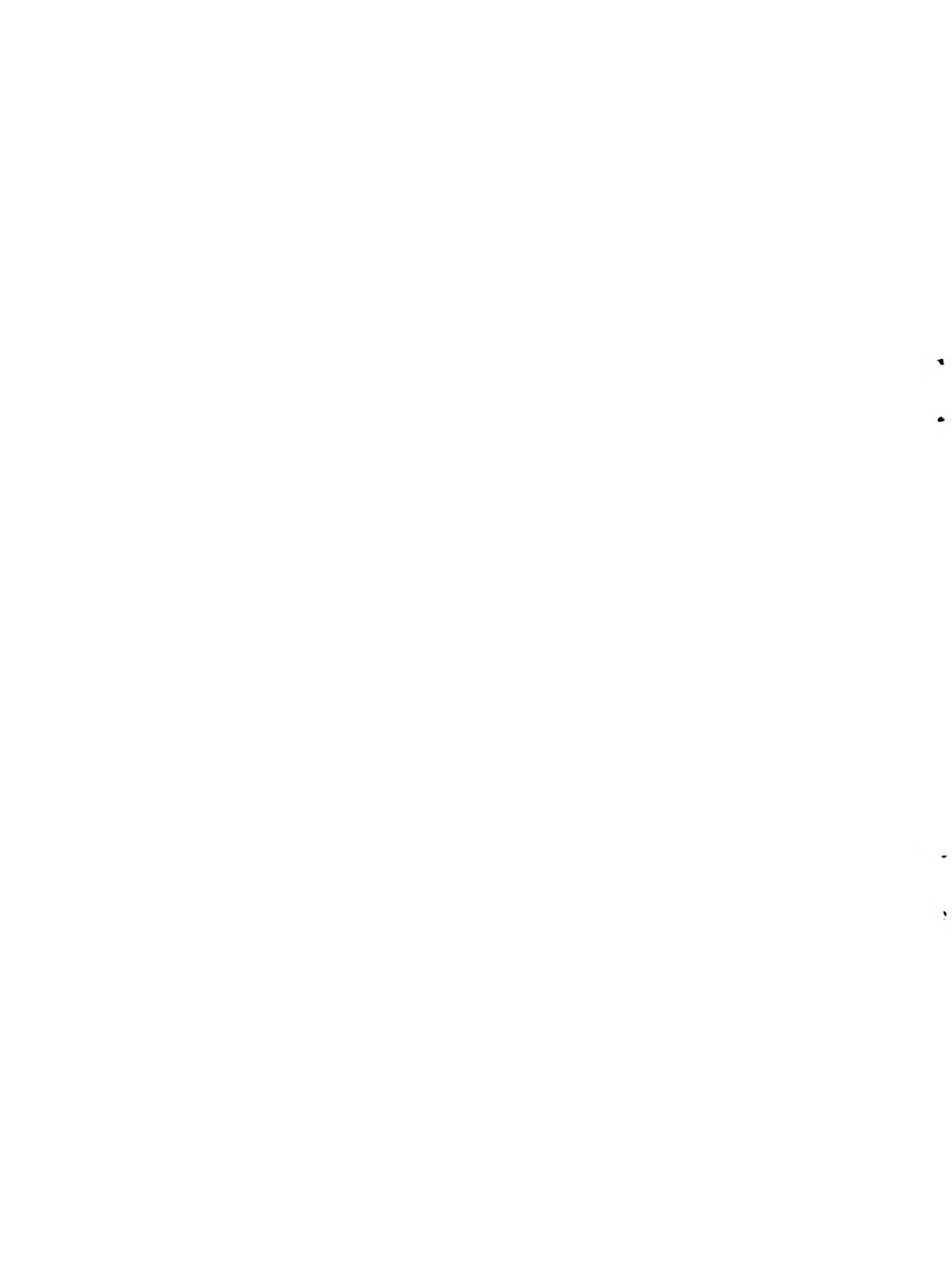
As can be seen from the table, the student/teacher and student/classroom ratios are high for both the elementary schools, the 51.5 students per classroom in Western Elementary being considerably above normally acceptable levels. Fortunately, a new addition is planned at this school.

Medical Facilities

The Dixie Pioneer Memorial Hospital, located in St. George, has 39 beds and provides service to the St. George population, along with Washington County and some out-of-state populations. Dixie Hospital attracts approximately 25 percent of its patients from out of state because of its role as a Mormon Center. The 9698 patient days of 1973 gave the hospital a 68 percent occupancy rate. A new hospital with 65 beds was expected to be completed in the summer of 1975. Medical personnel includes 9 medical doctors, 3 specialists (a radiologist, an orthopedic surgeon, and a cardiologist), 9 registered nurses, 15 licensed practical nurses, and 15 full time technicians. In addition, the community has 3 chiropractors, 1 podiatrist, and 3 optometrists. Based on a standard of between 0.75 and 1.25 doctors per 1000 population, St. George should have between

1 and 19 doctors. It meets this standard. Washington County has three nursing homes, plus church-managed housing for elders doing work at the temple, but expansion of a new largely retirement community in the county will probably add to the older patient load. With completion of the new hospital, the city hopes to attract two more family physicians and one pediatrician. Ambulance service is available.

B. SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INTERVIEW SCHEDULE



 community

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- 1. How long have you lived in (or near) this community? _____ 1-1 _____
 1-2 _____
- 2. Family present _____ or absent _____? (Observe when possible.) 1-3 _____
 1-4 _____
- 3. Complete items A-E for all household members. Circle the household member number of the respondent. 1-5 _____

Household Members

A. Relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Head of household									1-6 _____ 1-7 _____ 1-8 _____
Spouse									1-9 _____ 1-10 _____ 1-11,12 _____
Son or daughter of head									1-13 _____ 1-14 _____ 1-15 _____
Other relative of head									1-16 _____ 1-17,18 _____ 1-19 _____
Roomer, Boarder, Lodger									1-20 _____ 1-21 _____ 1-22 _____
Other unrelated to head									1-23,24 _____ 1-25 _____ 1-26 _____
B. Sex: Male									-27 _____ -28 _____
Female									1-29 _____ 1-30 _____ 1-31 _____
C. Age: (actual age)									1-32 _____ 1-33 _____ 1-34 _____
D. Years of School Completed:									1-35 _____ 1-36 _____ 1-37 _____
less than H.S. Grad									1-38 _____ 1-39 _____ 1-40 _____
H.S. Grad									1-41,42 _____ 1-43 _____ 1-44 _____
College (no degree)									1-45 _____ 1-46 _____ 1-47,48 _____
College Graduate									1-49 _____ 1-50 _____ 1-51 _____
Some Grad. School									1-52 _____ 1-53,54 _____ 1-55 _____
Advanced degree									1-56 _____ 1-57 _____ 1-58 _____
Vo-tech School									1-59 _____ 1-60 _____ 1-61 _____
E. Marital Status:									1-62 _____ 1-63 _____ 1-64 _____
Now married									1-65 _____ 1-66 _____ 1-67 _____
Widowed or divorced									1-68 _____ 1-69 _____ 1-70 _____
Never married									1-71 _____ 1-72 _____ 1-73 _____

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4 What is the principal occupation of the household head?

_____ (examples: teacher, carpenter, clerk)

In what kind of business or industry is his/her job? (probe)

_____ (examples: school, power plant, supermarket; if energy-related, name of project)

1-57 _____
1-58 _____

1-59 _____
1-60 _____

5 How long has the household head worked at this job? _____

1-61 _____

a. What was the household head's previous occupation?

1-62 _____
1-63 _____

b. In what business or industry?

1-64 _____
1-65 _____

c. Why did he/she change jobs?

1-66 _____
1-67 _____

Do any other household members have jobs outside the home? yes _____ no _____
(Do not code.)

1-68 _____
1-69,70 _____

If yes, complete the following grid:

Household Members

#2

#3

#4

1-71,72 _____
1-73 _____

1-74,75 _____
2-1,2 _____

2-3,4 _____

relationship to head: _____

occupation: _____

2-5 _____

industry: _____

2-6,7 _____

how long at present job: _____

2-8,9 _____

2-10 _____

previous occupation: _____

2-11,12 _____

previous industry: _____

2-13,14 _____

2-15,16 _____

Why the job change? _____

2-17 _____

2-18,19 _____

2-20,21 _____

2-22 _____

2-23,24 _____

2-25,26 _____

2-27,28 _____

7 a. Do you drive to work? yes _____ no _____ (Do not code.)

2-29 _____

b. If yes, how far do you drive?(one way) _____ miles.

2-30 _____

How long does it take? (one way) _____.

2-31 _____

c. If no, how do you get to work? _____.

2-32 _____

How far is it to work? (one way) _____ miles.

2-33 _____

How long does it take? (one way) _____.

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8. How do the other members of your household who have jobs get to work? 2-34 _____
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| #2 | #3 | #4 | |
| _____ method | _____ method | _____ method | 2-35 _____ |
| _____ miles (one way) | _____ miles (one way) | _____ miles (one way) | 2-36 _____ |
| _____ time | _____ time | _____ time | 2-37 _____ |
9. Are most of your best friends here: 2-38 _____
- _____ people who have lived here longer than you have? 2-39 _____
 - _____ people who moved here at about the same time you did? 2-40 _____
 - _____ people who are newer to the area than you are? 2-41 _____
10. Where did you meet most of your friends, or people with whom you socialize most frequently, in this area? (Rank top 3) 2-42 _____
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|
| _____ at work | _____ at clubs or community activities | _____ in your neighborhood | 2-43 _____ |
| _____ at church | _____ at recreation activities | _____ at school | 2-44 _____ |
| _____ at local bars | _____ through relatives | _____ other | 2-45 _____ |
11. Do you own _____ or rent _____ your home? 2-46 _____
12. How many bedrooms are there in this house? _____ bedrooms -47 _____
13. Is your present type of housing the most satisfactory one for you, or would you prefer to live in another type? 48 _____
- Present type satisfactory _____
- different type preferable _____
14. If you would prefer to live in another type of housing, what type would you most prefer? (probe) 2-49 _____
- _____
15. Why aren't you living in the type of housing you most prefer?(probe) 2-50 _____
- _____
- _____
16. How long do you expect your present job to last? _____ 2-51 _____
17. What are your plans for staying in this area? Do you plan to: 2-52 _____
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| _____ settle down here | _____ stay as long as | _____ other (specify) | |
| _____ leave immediately | _____ work is available | _____ | |
| | _____ uncertain | _____ | |

18. How satisfied are you with each of the following services in your area?

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	<u>very sat- isfied</u>	<u>satis- fied</u>	<u>uncer- tain</u>	<u>dissat- isfied</u>	<u>very dis- satisfied</u>	<u>no service</u>	
a. law enforcement	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-55 _____
b. fire protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-56 _____
c. water supply	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-57 _____
d. sewer service	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-58 _____
e. garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-59 _____
f. streets and roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-60 _____
g. medical services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-61 _____
h. outdoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-62 _____
i. indoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-63 _____
j. amusements (restaurants, movies, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-64 _____ 2-65 _____
k. shopping facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-66 _____
l. town government	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-67 _____
m. civic and service clubs	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-68 _____
n. schools	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-69 _____
o. mental health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-70 _____
p. availability of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-71 _____
q. quality of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-72 _____

19. Are there other services I haven't mentioned which are particularly satisfactory or unsatisfactory? Yes _____ No _____

Satisfactory Unsatisfactory

If yes, which services? _____

20. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your household expenditures. I realize that this information is personal, but please remember that all of the information you give me will be kept entirely confidential.

	<u>Average Amount Per Month</u>	or	<u>Amount Per Year</u>	<u>% Local</u>	<u>% Non- local</u>	
Housing (rent or mortgage payment)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-1, 2, 3 _____ 3-4 _____
Telephone	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-5, 6, 7 _____ 3-8 _____
Electricity	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-9, 10 _____ 3-11 _____
Natural Gas	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-12, 13 _____ 3-14 _____
Fuel Oil	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-15, 16 _____ 3-17 _____

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No. of cars owned: _____ (Do not code)	Average Amount Per Month	or	Amount Per Year	% Local	% non- local	3-18,19,20 3-21	_____
Automobile (payments)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-22,23,24 3-25	_____
Gasoline & Car Repairs	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-26,27,28 3-29	_____
Medical Expenses and health insurance payments (excl. those automatically deducted from paycheck)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-30,31 3-32	_____
Life insurance payments (excl. those automatically deducted from paycheck)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-33,34 3-35	_____
Auto Insurance	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-36,37,38 3-39	_____
Groceries	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-40,41,42 3-43	_____
Restaurants, Bars, Amusements	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-44,45,46 3-47	_____
Travel (vacations, etc.)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-48,49,50 3-51	_____
Other (clothing, gifts, etc.)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-52,53,54 3-55	_____
Savings	_____		_____	_____	_____		

21. How much money is automatically deducted from your paycheck for health insurance? \$ _____ 3-56
3-57

22. What is your take-home pay? \$ _____ per week, bi-monthly, 3-58
per month (circle one) 3-59

LONGTIME RESIDENTS (C)

Please
Do Not
Write
In This
Column

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the energy-related construction proposed for this area.

1. Do you expect your community/area to change when the project begins to be built? yes _____ no _____
If yes, in what way(s)?

3-60 _____
4-15 _____
4-16 _____
4-17 _____
4-18 _____
4-19 _____

2. Do you think the net effect of the project construction will be good for the community, or bad for it? good _____ bad _____
why?

4-20 _____
4-21 _____
4-22 _____
4-23 _____

3. In which of these ranges would your yearly family income (before taxes) fall into? (use card)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. _____ less than \$2000 | H. _____ \$14000-\$15999 | O. _____ \$28000-\$29999 |
| B. _____ \$2000-\$3999 | I. _____ \$16000-\$17999 | P. _____ \$30000-\$31999 |
| C. _____ \$4000-\$5999 | J. _____ \$18000-\$19999 | Q. _____ \$32000-\$33999 |
| D. _____ \$6000-\$7999 | K. _____ \$20000-\$21999 | R. _____ \$34000-\$35999 |
| E. _____ \$8000-\$9999 | L. _____ \$22000-\$23999 | S. _____ \$36000-\$37999 |
| F. _____ \$10000-\$11999 | M. _____ \$24000-\$25999 | T. _____ \$38000-\$39999 |
| G. _____ \$12000-\$13999 | N. _____ \$26000-\$27999 | U. _____ \$40000 or more |

4-4 _____
4-5 _____

(DO NOT ASK A - C. OBSERVE.)

A. Address _____

B. Anglo Hispano Nat. American Indian Negro Oriental
1 2 3 4 5

4-26 _____

C. Type of Dwelling:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| SF - 2 bedrooms _____ | duplex, townhouse,
condominium
apartment
mobile home
other |
| SF - 3 bedrooms _____ | |
| SF - 4 bedrooms _____ | |
| SF - 5 bedrooms _____ | |
| Other SF _____ | |
| _____ | |

4-27 _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

2

3

4

5

